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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF:(1987-91) $17 500 000

(BRA/90/009)-Implementation of the Brazilian Co-operation Agency's Project Administration Unit (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval:	12 October 1990
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government of Brazil
Government implementing agency:	Brazilian Co-operating Agency (ABC)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	nil Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$100 000
Previous UNDP budget:	$375 500
Total UNDP budget:	$475 500

Project background

Until 1986, most UNDP technical co-operation projects in Brazil were executed by UN System Agencies. During Brazil's Fourth Country Programme (1987-1991), Brazil has accompanied a worldwide trend towards increasing the government execution modality. Starting with three projects in 1985, Brazil now has 54 government-executed projects, making up 71 per cent of all its approved UNDP projects.

In August 1988 a Programme Support Unit was created within the UNDP field office to define procedures to allow the Government to begin assuming responsibility for the administrative support of technical co-operation projects, especially in the needed areas of personnel recruitment and procurement. Late in 1989 a Project Administration Unit was created within ABC for this purpose. Funded by project (BRA/87/041) Institutional Strengthening of ABC, this unit began implementing mechanisms to gradually take on the administration of government-executed projects in Brazil. The ABC Project Administrative Unit began working in co-ordination with the UNDP Programme Support Unit, to allow for a gradual transfer of UNDP's technical capacity to the Government.

Early in 1990 it became apparent that, since the work of the ABC Unit is complex and involves considerable funds, a certain level of autonomy is necessary to permit independent decisions and actions. It was therefore decided that a separate project was needed to support the Unit and to allow it to work most efficiently. To this end, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present project.

INDIANA

Description of project

The project aims to strengthen the Brazilian Government's capacity, through the Brazilian Co-operation Agency (ABC), to support national, multi-bilateral technical co-operation projects, providing national implementing agencies with the necessary administrative support to improve project execution. This objective conforms to ABC's mandate, which stresses the necessity to co-ordinate and implement technical co-operation programmes according to Brazilian social and economic development guidelines.

Within the two-year duration, the project intends to have installed a project administration unit capable of absorbing UNDP's technical ability in the administration of UNDP-funded, government-executed projects in Brazil. The unit shall train personnel and strengthen ABC's institutional and operational capacity, enabling the Brazilian Government to provide suitable administrative support to project implementing agencies for effective project execution.

Outputs of the project will include initial installation of the Unit in UNDP local facilities, development of Unit work routines, and experimental administration of three government-executed projects. Later steps will include automation of the Unit, including a computer network, and the take-over of responsibility for all government-executed projects (planned for 30 June 1991), along with regular reporting of results to UNDP and ABC. By the end of the project, the Brazilian Government should have acquired the necessary expertise and qualified personnel, and the Unit should be incorporated in the Government's institutional structure.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a national project co-ordinator for 16.5 man-months, a short-term national consultant for 12 man-months; administrative personnel; official travel and non-expendable equipment, including a network of 14 micro computers, a Nobreak system, an Epson LX-810 printer, four Epson LQ 1050 printers, and a Toshiba Laptop computer with modem.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	354 500
Equipment	88 000
Miscellaneous	33 000
Total	475 500

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
VIETNAM
(IPF: (1987 - 1991) $107 300 000
(VIE/90/C01) - Power Supply in the Quang Nam Da Nang (QNDN)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	12 June 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed co-operating agency:	UNDP-OPS
Government implementing agency:	Danang Province People's Committee
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$3 677 800 Source of funds: General Resources

Project background

The above-mentioned project is part of a UNCDF-funded infrastructural "package" for the development of the Dai Loc District, a food-deficit and poorly served hill district of the Danang Province, with a total population of 136,000. Two other projects in the "package", cover the development of a 2,600 hectares gravity-fed irrigation scheme and the improvement of the district's roads networks.

Description of project

The project directly contributes to the first of the current National Plan's development objectives: "increase in domestic food production", by providing infrastructural support for the extension of irrigated agriculture.

The project is also part of a nation-wide effort to maintain, rehabilitate and expand the country's basic infrastructure, whose present level of deterioration and underdevelopment seriously limits the economy's response to the structural reforms recently introduced.

The project will extend the coverage and improve the reliability of power supply in the Dai Loc district, to: (a) provide 100 percent of the power requirements of 20 existing electricity-based pumpstations irrigating an area of about 1,600 hectares; (b) allow the conversion to electricity of existing charcoal and diesel pumps in 10 pumpstations irrigating about 800 hectares; (c) supply electricity to the UNCDF-funded pumpstation serving 400 hectares in the Khe Tan scheme, that cannot be irrigated by gravity; and (d) create the basis for a rapid diffusion of electric pump-based irrigation on additional 1,000 hectares throughout the low lying agricultural areas of the district.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

UNIVERSITY

Additionally, the project will increase the overall generating capacity of the Da Nang network and improve the reliability of supplies and the efficiency of production of electricity through the network.

Under its four constitutive components the project will undertake: (1) Power Generation to install 8.4 MW of additional generating capacity in the Da Nang power supply system and increase by 58,800 MWh (+40%) the annual electricity output of the system; (2) Transmission and Distribution to extend by 30 Km, the 35KV transmission lines and by 37.7 Km., the 15KV distribution lines of the Da Nang network to serve the Dai Loc District; (3) Network Integration to integrate into the Dai Loc network the micro-hydropower stations of Dai Quang, Song Cung and Dia Dong and increase their total capacity by about 570 Kw.; and (4) Introduction of International Standards in Construction Contracting to disseminate to local private sector contractors basic information on bids preparation and train two PC#3 engineers in project planning and mechanical/electrical construction contracts administration.

Inputs

UNCDF will finance all project components in their entirety, with the exception of the "power generation" component where it would cover only one out of the four required large diesel generators. The remaining three diesel generators will be funded from an additional external contribution currently under negotiation. Because of the still unsecured additional contribution, the project has been designed to facilitate both the mobilization and quick use of further resources and the immediate implementation of a UNCDF-funded portion as a self-standing economically and socially attractive investment.

Financial data

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Formulation and Consultants Costs	150 000
Engineering Services	246 800
Electrical and Civil Works	1 636 000
Equipment and spare parts	936 900
Physical Contingencies	296 975
Financial Contingencies	164 200
OPS Support Costs	144 000
UNCDF Support Costs	102 900
Total	3 677 800

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF:(1987-91) $17 500 000

(BRA/90/021) - Integrated System for Fire Prevention (PREVFOGO)

Date of approval:	3 December 1990
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	Nil
Government cost sharing:	$660 200 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$620 200

Project background

The burning of tropical forests in Brazil has been the subject of intense international concern in recent years. In 1987, the peak year for burning in the Amazon forest, 20 million hectares were burned. International and national concern and action have slowed the burning, largely due to the withdrawal of government fiscal incentives to settlers and big land owners and to increased government surveillance and control of unauthorized fires. However, the country lacks a national programme for fire management and forest fire control.

The Brazilian Government recognizes the magnitude of the problem of burning in the forests and the "cerrado" scrublands and is making efforts to mitigate it. IBAMA, which is the executive branch of the national Secretariat for the Environment (SEMAM), created the National Programme for the Prevention and Combat of Forest Fires and Burning (PREVFOGO) in 1989.

PREVFOGO aims to set up a network of institutions already dealing with some component of fire prevention and control in order to make optimal use of material, human and financial resources. The network will include, inter alia, the Brazilian Institute for Space Research (INPE) which will provide a remote sensing system for detecting fires over broad areas; a National Center for Fire Control and Prevention, which is developing a Fire Contingency Plan to provide a structure for fire management policy and implementation; and the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and universities for ecological studies to support policy development.

In addition, the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and IBAMA signed an agreement in April 1991 for a co-operative programme to promote scientifically-based fire management in both Brazil and the United States.

The institutional structure of the PREVFOGO programme will include: the National Center at IBAMA Headquarters in Brasilia; the National Commission for Forestry Fire and Burning Prevention and Control; and state centers and regional or municipal centers, composed of fire departments and fire fighting facilities and equipment.

PREVFOGO will have two stages: the initial implantation and structuring phase, with a planned duration of 18 months; and the operational stage, unlimited in duration. UNDP assistance is requested for the first stage.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish an integrated system for the monitoring of forestry burning and fire; (b) create an action strategy aimed at the prevention and control of forestry burning and fire in the country, especially inside IBAMA Conservation Units; (c) obtain technical-scientific responses to assist in the prevention, control and combat to forestry burning and fire; and (d) develop and train human resources in the prevention and combat to forestry fires and burnings.

Inputs

UNDP will provide through the Government, staff; equipment and non-expendable material; data on burning focal points and meteorology, travel expenses and facilities on the part of the National Center, the 10 State Centers and the Regional and Municipal Centers. The latter will have staff on duty 24 hours/day during the critical six fire months (June to November) with assistance from volunteer brigades.

In the National Center, the project director will be a high-level technician. The Operation and Training Unit will be composed of three high-level and one medium-level technician. The Monitoring and Control Unit will be composed of three high-level and five medium-level technicians. Equipment will include computer, mapping, communications, and audio-visual equipment, as well as fire combat kits and watchtower infrastructure.

Financial data

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Personnel	617 500
Equipment	33 700
Miscellaneous	9 000
Total	660 200

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF:(1987-91) $17 500 000

(BRA/89/007) - Support to the Implementation of a Professional Training System for Technological Development
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval:	7 March 1991
Expected duration:	Two years and three months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Manpower Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour
Proposed UNDP contribution:	Nil
Government cost sharing:	$ 68 000 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP budget:	$671 200
Total UNDP budget:	$739 200

Project background

In 1987 the Ministry of Labour signed a loan agreement with the World Bank, intended to improve the national system for professional training, in an attempt to adapt it to rapid changes in technology. Little was done for two years, due to the economic crisis, government budget cuts and low salaries, which made it very difficult for the Government to hire and keep professionals qualified to manage loan projects. At the same time, the country was undergoing important political/institutional changes that resulted in the new Constitution in 1988, which guaranteed new rights to Brazilian citizens. This fact, combined with the worsening economy, gave rise to a growing labour movement which clashed with the prevailing paternalistic, undemocratic labour practices that date back to the 1930s. These changes in labour laws required the Labour Ministry to prepare government administrators, union leaders and members of the academic community to take on new roles as needed for instituting the practice of free negotiation and collective labour bargaining.

The Ministry of Labour sought UNDP technical co-operation for assistance in the urgent task of putting the new labour laws into practice, as defined by the 1988 Constitution, as well as in the implementation of the loan agreement. This preparatory assistance project develops preliminary activities for the implementation of a management unit for the loan project and trains personnel in labour mediation and negotiation. It also supports the government in elaborating an international technical co-operation project focussed on improving the national professional training system.

Description of project

The project intends to support the Ministry of Labour in implementing a management unit for World Bank loan 2810-BR and to elaborate the technical co-operation project for strengthening the national training system.

Specifically, the project will produce the following outputs by the end of preparatory assistance: (a) a management team for loan 2810-BR, organized and able to co-ordinate the technical, administrative and financial areas of its execution; (b) a proposal for the project's administrative and financial management to be submitted to IBRD, including operation systematics, instruments, terms and responsibilities linked to the programming, monitoring and supervision of execution of the loan agreement; (c) a proposal for an international technical co-operation project; (d) a detailed pluri-annual technical co-operation workplan in areas defined as priorities in agreement; and (e) technical assistance and training of human resources, including a systematized plan of information and training in labour relations and negotiations and a study programme for training union leaders.

Inputs

UNDP will provide through the Government, national professionals totalling 79 man-months specializing in the management and execution of loan projects; subcontracts are for agencies specialized in the development of studies and training of technical personnel in the Labour Ministry, union leaders and professionals from academics, in labour relations and negotiation; and training including two seminars and four courses.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	262 800
Subcontract	209 600
Training	264 800
Miscellaneous	2 000
Total	739 200

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
SRI LANKA

IPF:(1987-91) $49 500 000

(SRL/90/501) - Enhancing Public Sector Management

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	12 June 1991		
Expected duration:	Three years		
Proposed executing agency:	Government		
Government implementing agency:	Restructuring Management Unit (Ministry of Policy Planning and Implementation)		
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 000 000	Source of funds:	MDP
Government cost sharing:	$300 000	Source of funds:	IPF

Project background

The Government of Sri Lanka has embarked upon a programme of provincialization, a programme of divestment of public corporate enterprises, a major reduction of the size of the public service (as part of a drive to make it more efficient) and a programme of market liberalization. Together these government programmes pose a significant challenge to the systematic reorganization and reorientation of the public sector. The Government is proposing to establish a Restructuring Management Unit (RMU) to facilitate the change process already initiated and to strengthen capabilities for the realization of these programmes. To enhance Public Sector Management it has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

This programme will assist the realization of the Government's public sector restructuring objectives with regard to: (1) provincialization; (2) market liberalization; and (3) the reduction of the size of the public sector (while enhancing its effectiveness).

The programme has two stages. In the first stage, assistance will be provided to establish and operate the RMU and the development of its capability to orchestrate the change process. Its prime function will be to convene public sector agencies to redefine their roles and relationships and to redesign key procedures - especially those for policy, planning and budgeting.

[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

In the second stage, assistance will be through a series of consultancies and training inputs to support specific agencies to make the changes required to perform new roles and to enhance performance. These agencies are in five broad categories: (1) the apex ministries - Finance, Planning and Public Administration; (2) sectoral ministries and line departments; (3) provincial councils; (4) non-commercial parastatal bodies; and (5) training institutions. Changes envisaged include policy-planning-programming-budgeting system (PPPBS) implementation, manpower planning, personnel systems development and management reviews; parastatal performance improvement; and support to line ministries of a similar kind to that provided to apex ministries.

As the RMU becomes established, and as the restructuring programme proceeds, the need for specific TA components (which have already been tentatively identified) will be determined and fully designed and formulated as project components. Those components will be integrally related to the programme. Their design will explicitly integrate with the overall change strategy through the hierarchy of objectives, outputs and activities. A tripartite meeting at the end of the preparatory assistance period is to review the stage two proposal.

While the RMU will play a key facilitating role in the redesign and enhancement of the system as a whole, the implementation of action to institutionalize new procedures, to restructure agencies and to strengthen functional capabilities will be the responsibility of the apex ministries working with the national line ministries and provincial councils. National training institutions such as the Sri Lanka Institute for Development Administration will play an important supporting role. Assistance through programme components will be directed to the responsible agency within the framework of the overall change strategy and timed sequence of actions. It is intended to mobilize the support and inputs of other Government, United Nations and bilateral agencies where appropriate.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a national programme co-ordinator; a subcontract for consultancies and expendable and non-expendable training services, especially for process consultation; equipment where necessary to support technologically based enhancements (e.g. for data management); and for study tours to learn from the relevant experience of other countries.

Financial data

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Personnel	36 000
Subcontract	700 000
Training	200 000
Equipment	250 000
Miscellaneous	114 000
Total	1 300 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF:(1987-91) $17 500 000

(BRA/90/005) - Support for IBAMA to Consolidate and Co-ordinate Government Environmental Administration and Management in Brazil

Date of approval:	31 January 1990
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$640 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$640 000

Project background

Until about two years ago, environmental protection in Brazil was basically limited to localized and/or corrective measures, rather than preventive ones. Through heightened international and national awareness, the environment has become a central issue in the country. Environmental studies are now required before undertaking development projects. The new Constitution (1988) establishes the rights and obligations of the State and Society to preserve the environment for future generations. Brazilians are becoming aware that they are losing their natural heritage as a result of non-rational exploitation of natural resources. Moreover, the business sector is exerting pressure for environmental protection, because of international restrictions placed on Brazilian products as a result of environmental concerns.

All these factors are placing more pressure on the Brazilian Government to take action and to fulfill the new environmental requirements. In 1989 the Government created the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) to co-ordinate and execute the national policy for the environment. Many factors impede state definition and implementation of environmental policies, including the following: the wide range of environmental demands, including the different sectors requiring action and the different types of environmental problems; lack of a strong conceptual base for environmental administration; over-exploitation of both human and natural resources in order to service the external debt; external and internal conflicting pressure groups; incompatibility of different development models; limits of political power, administration and managerial capacity, and economic resources within the Government; and the overloaded legal system which is unable to extend laws to cover environmental issues.

These considerations illustrate the complexity of the whole process and underline why it is essential to define a framework which would give coherence and dynamism to government action. UNDP assistance is therefore requested to consolidate government actions through

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IBAMA by establishing: (a) the stability and co-ordination of ongoing environmental projects; and (b) the synchronization of environmental programmes with the new demands and with the new central position of the environment in the relationship between State and Society.

Description of project

The project will contribute to an ecologically and economically well-balanced national development model by supporting the Government in its effort to make the environmental administration and management system more dynamic and appropriate to present-day requirements. It will support IBAMA in the co-ordination and articulation of projects in the environmental area through technical meetings, project revisions and informational bulletins, among other means; will stimulate the development of new environmental administration models by supporting the formulation of proposals for models, in line with present demands; and will include new agents in the various stages of the environmental decision-making processes.

By the end of the project, a permanent process of co-ordination, optimization and updating of ongoing environmental projects, which currently lack continuity, will be in motion. IBAMA will be able to detect omissions in the overall framework of projects that will enable the identification of future projects that complement existing ones. This new situation will create stability, coherence and the orientation of priorities, thus creating attractive opportunities for internal and external investments. The project will also support the institutional strengthening component of the National Programme for the Environment (PNMA), a $150 million investment over four years, to be financed by the World Bank. Finally, the results of this project will support the preparation of Brazil's participation in the UN II World Conference on the Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in 1992.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one man-month of short-term international consultants, 148 man-months of national short-term consultants, 178 man-months of administrative support personnel; duty travel; training in the form of courses or seminars; expendable and non-expendable equipment for producing and distributing three bulletins per year on progress of environmental projects and for holding a seminar to present proposals generated by the project.

Financial data

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Personnel	556 500
Training	6 000
Equipment	32 500
Miscellaneous	45 000
Total	640 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BRAZIL

IPF:(1987-91) $17 500 000

(BRA/89/006) - Selected Baseline Data Compilation and Processing, and Training for Systematic Agroecological-economic Zoning for Sustainable Development of the Amazon Region

Date of approval:	18 December 1989
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Secretary for Regional Development, Presidency of the Republic
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$500 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$500 000

Project background

The Brazilian Amazon Region, covering about five million square kilometres, constitutes the largest reserve of land and forest resources in the country. Development pressures have been increasing, for commercial uses of forest products, ranching, mineral prospecting and plantation agriculture, as well as the migration of small farmers from other regions.

Recent development experiences in the Amazon have shown important differences in the potential and the limitations of the region for utilization, as well as the magnitude of the risks of environmental degradation. Some areas which are particularly vulnerable, or whose soils are not suitable for agriculture, need to be protected. Others are to be kept for biological or gene bank reserves and nature conservation, possibly combined with tourism and/or recreation. Various forms of controlled use of forest resources or agriculture are planned for other areas.

The choice of the most appropriate form of sustainable land use in each area is of crucial importance, as the soils, the environment and the socio-economic conditions are particularly fragile and failures in development may cause irreversible damage.

The Government of Brazil has strengthened its commitment to protecting the environment through its new Constitution (1988) and the recently promulgated government plan, "Nossa Natureza," which foresees systematic land-use zoning of the region, use of the zoning in regional planning, and controlled execution of the zoning plans.

Following a preliminary assessment by FAO and a FAO/Government mission to set up an effective process for land-use planning, the present project represents a third stage in

laying the groundwork for a full-fledged project for strengthening the Government's land-use planning in the Amazon region.

Description of project

The project will seek to : (a) assist in the consolidation of existing baseline data on natural resources and economic activities in the Amazon region; (b) support selective use of that data for agroecological-economic zoning to promote sustainable development of the region and to be implemented by national institutions; (c) train national teams in each institution to carry out project activities through the use of modern methods and equipment for land-use planning; and (d) assist specialized units already in place which need to be strengthened or provided with appropriate technical equipment.

Primary project activities will include: (a) compilation, processing and publication of existing, scattered data on natural resources in the region, which are of essential and immediate use for the start of the main project; (b) provision of some basic equipment to state-level multidisciplinary groups that are to be involved in the main project; (c) some specialized training in zoning and its application for groups of professionals at the state level who are likely to be involved in the main project; and (d) testing of land evaluation tools for sound land-use husbandry.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one international specialist in natural resources evaluation and land zoning with experience in the Amazon forest, as Chief Technical Adviser (12 man-months), two short-term consultants for six weeks each as senior international specialists in land use zoning, conservation and management of tropical forest resources; a subcontract for various national institutions to carry out activities of the project, including in-service training, local workshops and group training, in co-ordination with (BRA/87/021) Training in Project Management in the Amazon Region; equipment for remote sensing imagery, cartographic flatbed plotter data processing equipment, and a microcomputer system.

The Government will provide two senior professional officers, one to be the national team leader, one senior technical officer to handle financial and administrative aspects, and two bilingual secretaries; offices and adequate working space for project staff and equipment in Brasilia and Belem, as well as vehicles for local transportation.

Financial data

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Personnel	160 000
Subcontract	280 000
Equipment	44 000
Miscellaneous	16 000
Total	500 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
INDONESIA

IPF:(1987-91) $65 686 000

(INS/86/016) - East Java Manpower Development and Training

Date of approval:	23 October 1990
Expected duration:	Three years and three months
Proposed executing agency:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$737 600 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$7 215 900
Total UNDP budget:	$7 953 500

Project background

The Government of Indonesia, under Repelita IV (1981-1989) is committed to improving the quality of manpower and expanding employment opportunities for its rapidly growing workforce. Manpower policies have been thus formulated to stimulate job creation in the agricultural, informal and manufacturing sectors.

The manufacturing sector, which has enjoyed a comparatively fast growth rate, particularly in the areas of metals, machinery and chemical processing, has been earmarked as a sector for further expansion. Even if the expected rates of industrial growth are lower than anticipated, the need for skilled workers will continue to exceed supply. Outside the industrial sector, skills training is necessary for those wishing to become productively self-employed or to enter the informal sector. To address these training needs, the Department of Manpower has established Vocational training Centers (BLKs) to provide three to four months basic skills training to unemployed youth in the occupational areas of automotive, mechanical, construction, electrical, welding, commercial, secretariat, handicraft and agricultural work.

To extend the influence and improve the quality of thes training programmes, the Government of Indonesia had approached UNDP and ILO to provide technical assistance under the project (INS/78/015) Skills Development Centre, Surabaya.

In late 1985, IBRD approached UNDP Jakarta with a proposal for UNDP to participate in a new national vocational training project: Manpower Development and Training being implemented by the Government of Indonesia with funds obtained under an IBRD loan of approximately (US) $58 million. Since the objectives of the new national programme were similar to the objectives and the developments in vocational training of the regional project (INS/78/015) based in Surabaya, IBRD sought UNDP participation in order to incorporate the significant experience already gained. Consequently, a draft project docu-

ment for the present project (INS/86/016) was prepared to continue the work being undertaken at the regional level in addition to new activities such as in-plant training, joint industrial vocational training, staff development, training for self-employment, supervisory training and mobile training systems.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to establish an integrated, fully staffed regional vocational and industrial training system in East Java capable of emulation on a national level, with functioning links between the regional activities and the management structure within the Department of Manpower, including an effective and dynamic regional Vocational Training Council.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing formal organizational bodies; (b) upgrading management staff, instructors and trainees, and conducting practical in-plant training and apprenticeships, curriculum development, material production, testing and certification; (c) promoting employment generating programmes in the informal sectors to stimulate entrepreneurship and self-employment; and (d) developing the Mobile Training Unit to identify and stimulate rural employment potential.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 364.5 work-months for international expertise, 154.5 work-months for UNVs, 414 work-months for national professional staff; individual fellowships, group training and in-service training; equipment; administrative support; official travel; and miscellaneous costs including operation and maintenance of equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	4 536 800
Training	2 780 600
Equipment	355 700
Miscellaneous	280 400
Total	7 953 500

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